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Spirit and staying power will win

GENERAL WAVELL

I don't think it is going to be easy for the Germans to come down the Caucasus now, or next spring, and capture the oil supplies in Persia. This is of interest to me, as it is the western flank of India

I am satisfied with the situation here. Though the disturbances while they lasted, had a certain effect on the war effort, the important thing is that 70,000 recruits continue to come in every month, and there has been no sign whatever of trouble in the Army

I have no doubt about the final result of this war. Spirit and staying power will win. America, ourselves, Russia and China are going to fight to the end

—GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD WAVELL, *Commander-in-Chief, India, at a dinner in Delhi, on September 28*

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Running Commentary

General Wavell on Importance of Burma

Speaking at a dinner given in his honour by British and American correspondents in New Delhi, General Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of India, referred to the importance of Burma in the scheme of counter-attack against Japan. His Excellency said, "Ever since the loss of Burma, I have been planning its re-occupation, because, strategically, it is one of the most important areas in the war with Japan. It is necessary for re-establishing contact with the Chinese, and we want a base for attack on Japan itself." The question of re-occupation of Burma has been occupying the attention of military authorities now since the situation has improved and India is getting the equipment she wants. The advance of Rommel towards Egypt and the German threat to the Caucasus necessitated the sending of supplies and reinforcements which postponed the adequate consideration of Burma as a base for the counter-attack. To the question what Japan would do next, General Wavell compared Japan to the boa constrictor which has swallowed a large animal it cannot easily digest, and said. "I don't fancy that they want to take on anything big at the moment like the invasion of Australia or India." Japan's weakest point is her air force, and she has got to consider, firstly, the home front, secondly, Manchuria, and thirdly, the South-West Pacific, in each of which she has to keep a fairly large air force. In order to realize her dream of becoming a great power in Asia, said the Commander-in-Chief, Japan must first try and take into account the Russian menace and then try to settle the war with China. "The heart of the problem is Russia, and it is a question affecting India." General Wavell pointed out that Germany's hope was to put the Russian army out of business this summer as she did in 1917, and she would probably try a pincer movement in the Middle East next year, but she would not achieve her objective so long as the Russian army was intact in the north and the Caucasus intact in the south. Even if Stalingrad is lost, the situation would not be altered a great deal, as the line of the Volga in the lower reaches would be frozen towards the end of the year and the southern passes of the Caucasus were getting snow even now. "I don't think," said General Wavell, "that it is going to be easy for the Germans to come down the Caucasus now or next spring, and capture the oil supplies in Persia." He added, "This is of interest to me, as it is the western flank of India." His Excellency expressed his satisfaction with the situation in India now. Though recent civil disorders in the country had a certain effect on the war effort, he pointed out, that it was important to note that 70,000 recruits continued to come in every month and there has been no sign whatever of trouble in the army.

MADRASI LANCE-NAIK AWARDED I.D.S.M.

LANCE-NAIK CHOCKALINGAM, of the 9th Indian Infantry Brigade signal section, a Hindu Tamilian from Melmangalam village, Periyakulam taluk, Madura district, is awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal for his acts of heroism in recent fighting in the Western Desert.

In the course of his speech, General Wavell pointed out that "the biggest fight of the war is the fight for shipping." This important question was referred to by Mr. Churchill. In a message to the American people he said that one of the most remarkable examples of courage, resourcefulness and industry was the American ship-building programme. It is almost unbelievable, he said, that nearly 500 large ocean-going cargo vessels were completed in the short space of the past twelve months since the launching of "Patrick Henry," the first Liberty ship. Mr. Churchill exclaimed, "It is a record beyond compare. It is an achievement beyond the most optimistic hopes and expectations." During the last one year, America has placed in service in intense sea battle a total of nearly 5,300,000 dead-weight tons of shipping. This added tonnage meant a very great deal to the armed forces of the United States and the enslaved peoples of Europe who were depending on those armed forces to free them from the yoke of Nazi tyranny. Great strides have been made in shipping, and the rate of production counter-balances to a great degree the shipping losses and portends the ultimate doom of the Axis Powers.

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Second Front and "Strategy of Victory"

In an editorial article entitled "The Strategy of Victory," *The Times* refers to Mr. Wendell Willkie's visit to the Middle East and Moscow "as a most timely service to all the United Nations," and says that he has given the general argument for a Second Front the weight and point of a disinterested testimony and that he is evidently convinced that time is better treated as an enemy than as an ally. The paper observes that the call for a Second Front may at times be "uninformed and misleading, and even mischievous," but says that it is based on sound and essential notions.

"It is certain," adds our contemporary, "that before victory can be won, Germany must be brought to battle on two fronts, or more, and German soldiers defeated on the field by British and American soldiers as in 1918."

Red Army tank men pushing forward on captured German tanks after they had been repaired for their own use.

Opinion in America has generally opposed Mr. Willkie's suggestion "for public prodding" of the military. *The New York Times* says in an editorial on Tuesday:

"From Moscow, through London, to New York there is only one ground for difference of opinion on the Second Front—when and where it ought to be and whether the decision shall be partly political or wholly strategic."

The paper points out that a United Nations disaster in Europe would not aid the common cause and that commonsense would soon justify us in hitting Russia's enemy and hitting him hard where hitting will hurt him

most. Emphasizing the need for a Second Front at the proper time, it says:

"We know by the ruins of Stalingrad and by the men who have died and are dying there that the Russian people will never be conquered. Britain and America may not be able to raise the siege of Stalingrad, but in the spirit which has defended that City, they can and must lift the siege of Russia."

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Anglo-Soviet Understanding Discussion and speculation with regard to the Second Front has thus come into the forefront again. There are several reasons for this. It may be recalled that, at the time of the signing of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty last June, a *communiqué* was issued by the British Foreign Office which contained the statement that "a full understanding" had been reached between Britain, United States and Russia "with regard to the urgent tasks of creating a Second Front in Europe in 1942." It may be pointed out that this statement did not promise a Second Front in 1942, but only recognized its urgent desirability. But many have regarded it as a definite promise of such a front this year. Subsequent to the treaty, there have occurred in succession the Anglo-American Military Conference of July and the visits of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Wendell Willkie to Moscow. It was even supposed in some quarters that Mr. Churchill actually went to Moscow to fix the exact date of the Second Front with M. Stalin.

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Aid to Russia: Paramount Principle Two questions are being asked. If the Second Front is to be opened at all this year, ought it not to be opened almost immediately? And if it is not opened at all, will not Russia be let down? The heroic and magnificent defence of Stalingrad has added an extra sense of urgency to such arguments. It is universally recognized that an offensive in Egypt or the air offensive over Germany, however valuable they may be, are not complete substitutes for a Second Front in Europe. Why then is not the Second Front in Europe opened immediately? The question is to be judged strictly from one point of view, and that is the basis for the demand, which is that Russia should be helped. It is obvious that a Second Front which failed would injure Russia in the long run far more deeply than it would help her for the time that it actually existed. The losses that may take place would require to be replaced, and this means another prolonged period during which Russia would be exposed to the full weight of the German war machine. But if Russia endures for a little time longer, it will be possible for the Allies not only to open, but also to *maintain* a Second Front, which will sound the death-knell of Nazism. In other words, the question of a Second Front must be decided solely from the military standpoint.

Six essential conditions Six essential conditions are necessary for a Second Front, and they are as follows:—

(1) There must be air mastery to establish a solid bridgehead.

(2) There must be sufficient shipping to transport and supply permanently a force sufficient to compel the enemy to transfer his principal strength from east to west.

(3) The equipment of that force must be equal in quantity to anything which the enemy can bring to bear against it.

Is British Business A Bogey?

"Special protection for British commercial interests in India would not be a condition of acceptance of any constitution, such a provision would properly be a matter of negotiation in the future with the Government of India. In India we have passed from the conception of tutelage to that of free and frank partnership."

—DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE,
in the House of Commons, on July 30.

INDIA AFFIRMS

"The whole of the European community stands behind the promise (of His Majesty's Government). To the best of our ability we will help in implementing it. If by any chance the Government goes back upon that promise I will be the first to lead a movement against the Government."

—Mr. P. J. GRIFFITHS,
Deputy Leader of the European Group, in the Assembly Debate in Delhi on September 17.

(4) We must be sure that the opening of a Second Front in Europe would not disastrously affect the defence of Egypt and India.

(5) We must be certain of our ability to reinforce the new front from Britain and America.

(6) We require the power to harass and interrupt enemy communications.

It is thus clear that an unsuccessful Second Front will be much worse than no Second Front at all. But a Second Front will come, and it will come as soon as there is a reasonable chance of success and the means of maintaining it. We have to remember that it is not merely a question of effecting a landing in France, but of advancing into the interior of Germany. A Second Front cannot stand still—it must go forward, or else it will go back. It requires enormous and careful preparation and that is why only military considerations can enter into the final decision. Only the inner ring of leaders who have all the facts and figures before them can forecast the day and the hour when a Second Front to help Russia can be opened, and it should be left at that.

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Axis Propaganda and India

Japan and her Axis partners have been continuing their nefarious radio propaganda with a view to misleading the Indian people. They profess sympathy for India and Indian "Independence" and talk of "India for Indians" and India's "Golden Opportunity." But they really want chaos and disruption in India and are trying their best to engineer, prolong and intensify internal disorders and sabotage in this country by over a dozen transmitters in Europe and East Asia. They deride all efforts to bring about a compromise or settlement and want to encourage unrest and confusion. For instance, the *Azad Hind*, which is Germany's stooge radio operating from Hamburg, advises Indians on September 10th to "bring war production to a standstill." The *Indian National Congress*, another German radio station, in a broadcast in Hindustani on September 11th, ridiculed the attempts of "a handful of admirers of the British Government and obscure men who are striving to bring about a compromise between the British and Indians." Now that Berlin approves of the Congress attitude, this so-called *Congress Radio* says, "Our saviour, Mahatma Gandhi, has given his blessing to the course of action we have decided upon." In an Urdu broadcast, Tokyo said on September 10th, "We would like to tell you that Japan never had, nor will have, any evil designs on India." But the real purpose underlying Japan's hypocritical advocacy of Indian independence has been revealed by their own statements. "*The conquest of India and Australia*," says the Japanese newspaper *Tariko Shimpo*, "*is an indispensable condition for the setting up of the New Order in Asia.*" This point has been clarified in an article by Admiral Hiraide in the March issue of the paper *Fujin Keren*. The Japanese Admiral says, "*We must bring India and Australia completely under our control.*" It may also be recalled that a Japanese Lieutenant wrote in his diary "*Indians are a cowardly people, fit only to be slaves.*" Can there still be any doubt about the real attitude of Japan towards India?

First news that "Combined Operations" in which the Army, Navy and Air Force take part are being held in India is contained in this photograph of soldiers learning the technique of beach landings at a Training Centre situated on a lake several thousands of feet above the sea. Instructors are Commandos who took part in the Madagascar raid.

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The Technique of Axis Propaganda

It is of interest to examine the technique of Japanese radio propaganda. Their methods are threefold, viz., (1) to spread confusion and work for civil

war, (2) to prevent a settlement at all costs, and (3) to sow seeds of dissension between India and her friends. The *Azad Hind* is not deterred by the fact that Indian recruiting figures are increasing in spite of, perhaps because of, Axis hate-propaganda, which has been at full blast during the last few months. There have been about 70,000 recruits coming in every month, as pointed out by General Wavell, but this German station asks, "Can any sane and self-respecting man think of joining the British army? Is it not an insult to yourself and your nation?" Confusion is sought to be spread by fantastic stories. *Rome Radio* says, for instance, on September 8th, "Further troops have arrived from the United States. These include coloured detachments. So India's old civilization is to be outraged by the presence of these barbarians." The German *Indian National Congress Radio* says that the scheme of sabotage and arson in India is exactly as the Congress wanted it to be. Muslim tribesmen in North-west India were asked, last spring, by Rome's fake station, the *Himalayan Radio*, to take up their swords and "make war on the Hindus."

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Congress Programme and Axis Plans

An important part of the Axis game is to see to it that there is no settlement between Britain and the Indian parties. Those who work for such a settlement come in for a good deal of abuse. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Jayakar, and lately Dr. Mukerjee, have had their share of this abuse. Now that the Congress programme seems to fit in with the Axis plans, there is nothing but praise for Congress leaders. But it may be recalled that the same leaders were roundly abused by the Axis radio a few months ago. In a Hindustani broadcast on July 5, 1942, the *Rome Radio* declared, "Gandhi and some other Congress men are pleading for aid to Britain against the so-called aggressors. . . Are they not ashamed of talking in this manner? Thousands of Mahatma Gandhis can be sacrificed." In a Berlin broadcast on February 4, 1942, Dr. Farooqi, a German agent, referring to Pandit Jawharlal Nehru said, "He will be a mere tool of British machination, because he was brought up and educated in England and his ideas have been strongly influenced by the British environment."

When the British Government's proposals for a settlement were about to succeed, the *Tokyo Radio* said on April 6, 1942, simultaneously with the bombing of Vizagapatam and Cocanada: "Japan is anxiously waiting for your decision this way or that, she cannot afford to lose time." On April 13th, the *Helsinki Radio* said, "Cripps' disappointment in India is as great a success to the Tripartite powers as a major military victory."

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Jap attempt to create split between China and India

The third method of Axis propaganda has been used in a subtle and cunning manner. Japan wants to divide India not merely from Britain and America but also from China. On July 20, 1942, the Chunkging paper, *Ta Kung Pao*, is deliberately misrepresented by Tokyo as saying: "Britain will do well to give only nominal independence to India." This supposed disagreement between Chungking and London has been enlarged by the *Berlin Radio* which said in a broadcast to the Germans, "What leading Chungking circles thought about British colonial policy is clearly proved by the 'leader' of the influential paper *Ta Kung Pao* which advocates India's independence."

The main object behind all these varied methods of propaganda is the subjugation and enslavement of India. Saigon may say "Refuse to co-operate with the Government in any way," and Singapore may shout "Follow your Movement," but India knows who are her friends and who are interested in making her a slave of Nazism.

LABOUR IN EMERGENCIES

Military Commanders have been empowered to require persons to assist in doing work which in their opinion is necessary to meet an attack, or to repair or reduce the damage resulting therefrom, or to facilitate offensive and defensive operations against the enemy. In such circumstances, the success of military operations might depend on the immediate carrying out of work for which labour could not in the time available be obtained through the normal channels. Military Commanders have therefore been empowered to call upon any local labour forces which may be available to do vitally important work. Any labour so employed will receive full remuneration.

Battle for Stalingrad

Race between Two Armies

TO-DAY (Oct. 2), the Battle for Stalingrad enters on its thirty-sixth day. A terrific struggle is going on, and the Russians are repelling the panzer and aircraft attacks of the Germans, with a ferocious courage and tenacity which are unparalleled in the history of human warfare. Marshal Timoshenko's forces coming from the north are reported to have broken through the strong German defence lines erected by the Germans after their crossing the Don elbow over a month ago. The question that is being asked is : " Will the Russians be able to cut off the communication along which German reserves reach Stalingrad before the Germans reach the Volga in a wide front? " And the answer is, if Marshal Timoshenko can continue his advance along the eastern bank of the Don, the supply line of the German left flank may be cut, exposing the entire flank to being rolled up from the rear. In other words, the Battle for Stalingrad has developed into a race between the Russian relieving force and the German armies which are trying to break the city garrison's resistance, before they are compelled to abandon their venture. The situation has no doubt improved during the last few days, but this is only a matter for gratification, and not for premature jubilation. Marshal Timoshenko's forces north of Stalingrad are playing the part of Blucher to Stalingrad's Wellington, but it is as yet too early to say anything definite. The Russians are fighting with the exaltation that possessed the defenders of Sebastopol, but the Crimean fortress was isolated at the end of a peninsula, whereas Stalingrad can receive supplies and reinforcements across the steppes beyond the Volga.

Red Army artillerymen covering an advancing infantry unit during the fighting for a German-occupied village on the Southern Front.

KEY TO THE SITUATION

The opinion of military experts in more than one neutral country is that the Battle for Stalingrad has already prevented the Germans from carrying out their planned conquest of Trans-Caucasia this summer. The importance of Stalingrad's stand will be more clear if we visualise the consequences of its fall a month or even three weeks ago. If such a disaster had fallen at about that time, the Germans would have mounted a concentric attack on Moscow from the west and the south, and would have had a chance of knocking Russia out of the war as a major factor before winter set in. As the Stalingrad situation stands at present, the Germans may or may not win a tactical victory, which now can be no more than Pyrrhic, but the major strategical triumph, which they had planned has already escaped them.

The key to the present situation lies in the line of the Don from Kletskaya to Voronezh, which the Red Army is holding. If winter finds the Russians still holding the strategical position along the German left flank, the

chances are that they will win the Battle of the Volga, even though they may have lost the Battle for Stalingrad itself.

CAUCASUS DEFENCE STRENGTHENED

One important result of the continuing Battle for Stalingrad is that the defence of the Caucasus region, which was at one time disquietingly weak, has been granted precious time.

Now that the situation is like this, what will the Germans do? The possibilities are that, finding Stalingrad too costly to take but still being strong enough to take the offensive, they may divert their efforts elsewhere. German hints that Stalingrad is not worth taking, reported from Switzerland, may be an indication of this attitude. The most probable direction in which German effort may be diverted is, of course, the Caucasus, where lie the much-wanted oilfields that lured Germany to take a step which would prove her ultimate undoing. Or the Germans might launch a direct attack on Moscow from the west with the object of taking it before full winter comes in late November.

DOMINATING FEATURES

The two dominating features of the war in Russia, however, remain as before—Russia's heroic resistance and the great help of the Allies. Recently a large convoy has reached Northern Russia, after eight days of continuous attacks by the enemy in the Arctic. Now that the worst season of Arctic convoys has passed with the Equinox and the season of perpetual daylight has given place to lengthening darkness in the Arctic, dangers from enemy aircraft will be much less. Germany knows this, and that is why she wanted to convince her people that a heavy toll of this convoy was taken, though she formerly pretended that the route was closed altogether. Such pretences cannot overcome facts, neither can they influence or affect the spirit and staying power of the great Russian people.

Passed the Period

"I personally think that we have passed a serious and dangerous period, not without credit, but also not without hardship and disappointment."

—Lt. Gen. N. M. S. Irwin, *in a broadcast to troops of the Eastern Army from Calcutta, on September 27.*

War Miscellany

BRITAIN'S WOMEN FIGHT HITLER

A new welding machine recently sent to Britain from the United States is being used with great success in training the women who are to-day helping to build ships for the Battle of the Oceans.

The women become good electric welders after a brief training. A growing number of them are now working alongside their menfolk in the yards of the Tees, Tyne, Wear, Mersey and Clyde.

They are taking over the lighter jobs such as painting a ship's structure; every week more and more of them are to be seen high up on the staging.

Heavier work like riveting is not quite their line, but they make excellent rivet heaters. They are to be found on repetition work in the machine shops. They make piston rings. They assemble valves. In oil engine works on the Clyde theirs is the chief labour used in building oil coolers.

Women are even taking over work as fitters on the lower parts of heavy marine engines which can be reached from the floor or the first staging.

And everyone is agreed that they are a success: the Government, the employers, the trade unions, and—the women themselves.

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BRITISH ARMY'S BOOTS

The British Army is on the march in boots which weigh 1 lb. less than in 1918. Their average weight in the last war was 5 lb. a pair; their average weight to-day is 3 lb. 13 oz.

The achievement is the total result of a number of tiny reductions. Material is a little less thick. In 1914–1918 when the Army got its first machine-made boot uppers had a thickness of 2 millimetres. To-day it may be $1\frac{3}{4}$ millimetres.

There are still toe-caps, with a reinforcement of cement under them; but the old toe-case has gone; and that was in solid grain leather of not less than one-tenth of an inch. Outsoles, too, are not so heavy. There are fewer metal studs and the metal for heel tips and toe plates is also lighter.

Finally there was the new design for the Army boot of this war, incorporating the ideas of a famous orthopaedic surgeon who is also a knight. The new boot grips where it ought to and gives room where room is needed. And the result, almost accidentally, is yet another reduction in weight.

The sum total is a boot which is not only less heavy and more comfortable, that is to say, less tiring to the man on the march, but one which wears longer than its clumsier predecessor.

Battle of Britain

Whole Trend of War Changed

THE importance of the Battle of Britain was not fully realized when it was fought. What it meant to the course of the war has only been revealed with the passing of time. In 1940 it was perhaps chiefly thought of as an extensive and prolonged air victory in which the losses of the victors were remarkably small compared with those of the vanquished.

The Battle of Britain was in fact the defeat of the third attempted invasion of these islands. It therefore ranks with Drake's action against the Armada and Nelson's fight at Trafalgar. The only difference was that the Battle of Britain was fought in a new element. In essence all three achieved the same result in the same manner. That is to say, by denying the use of the Channel, they prevented the transportation of a large armed force from the Continent, which armed force in all three cases, if it had made its bridge-head, was sufficient to conquer and hold this country.

A NEW FEATURE

There was, however, one new feature. Drake and Nelson were able to win in a matter of hours. The Battle of Britain was prolonged. The Luftwaffe which in six weeks had subjugated the whole of Western Europe was held for three months, and, in the end, was shattered.

There is no doubt that invasion was prepared. Evidence is conclusive. For many months reconnaissance aircraft watched the whole of the Channel coast, and their reports showed, from the time of the fall of France, a steady assembly in every suitable port and river of necessary transport and equipment with a tonnage sufficient to carry decisive forces. Accumulation continued until late autumn, and then began to decline, the ships going back to what had become very urgent commercial and military transport duties. This dispersal was decisive proof that the Battle of Britain had brought the whole design to nought.

The consequences of what happened in the autumn of 1940 have been insufficiently appreciated. The destruction of over 2,000 German aircraft, though it did not affect the productive capacity of Germany, kept her net operative force on a low level in 1941. The same result has been achieved by the Russian air force in 1942. It has been made impossible for the graph line of German air power to rise.

Britain's sub-stratosphere "Stirling" bomber, the largest four-engined bomber in the world, has figured prominently in raids over Germany and the occupied countries. It has a speed of 300 m.p.h. and a range of 2,000 miles and is very heavily armoured, its defensive armament including 3 gun turrets. Dimensions: Length over 87 ft., wing span 99 ft., height 22 ft. 9 ins.

TIME GIVEN FOR PRODUCTION

Further, the Battle of Britain protected the productive capacity of this country, and but for the victory, the programme for the construction of "heavies" which are now being aimed effectively at the sources of German supply, could never have proceeded In a word, the immediate material result of the Battle of Britain was that it cleared the way for that race of output in which the superior power of the Allies is calculated to be the decisive factor on which our hopes of victory are chiefly based. For the first time in the war, the will to victory of Great Britain was improved by positive and successful action, and the myth of German invincibility was shaken.

To-day it is difficult to recall the feelings of June 1940. The world believed that final German victory was imminent and would be complete. Britain was thought quite unable to prevent it. Mr. Churchill quoted a remark made at this time by French Generals and the French Prime Minister: "In three weeks, England will have her neck wrung like a chicken."

The first recovery was due to a speech of the Prime Minister. In the midst of these disasters, speaking in the House of Commons he said: "Now it has come to us to stand alone in the breach and face the worst that the tyrant's might and enmity can do. Bearing ourselves humbly before God, but conscious that we serve His unfolding purpose, we are ready to defend our native land against the invasion by which it is threatened. We are fighting by ourselves alone, but we are not fighting for ourselves alone."

EFFECT ON NATIONS

But these fine words demanded deeds. The Battle of Britain provided them. It took time, of course, for the implications of this victory to affect what little was left of independence among European Governments and to sink into the minds of the subjugated peoples. In the summer of 1940, opinion was very divided in the United States, and there was certainly no majority for entry into the war at the side of Great Britain. President Roosevelt, who had to carry the burden of responsibility for a third term, was clearly strengthened by the outcome of the Battle, and especially by a timely report by General Strong, who had left England on September 18, and had actually witnessed the fight on September 15. Fifty destroyers had been transferred on September 3, and on November 5, Roosevelt became War President.

A final word as to Eastern Europe. The Soviet Government had always proclaimed to its people that they would inevitably be called upon one day to defend the Union. The non-aggression pact with the Germans was a time-saver. The Germans exploited Russian fears in order to extract raw materials of which they were greatly in need. But nothing ran smoothly and the visit to Berlin reluctantly paid on November 12 by M. Molotov did little to relieve the situation. On October 17 the *Red Star* paid a glowing tribute to Britain's air effort.

NO MORE "EACH FOR HIMSELF"

It looked perhaps as if Russia was beginning to see that some collective action was desirable; the encouragement given to the Yugoslavs, culminating in the patronage extended to the Belgrade coup d'etat in the spring of 1941, which delayed for many weeks the attack which even then was projected against Russia, confirmed this view.

In general, this can be safely said: The hopes stimulated by the speeches of the Prime Minister and the Battle of Britain began to reverse the fundamental principle of international policy, which had been "each for himself." The ground was clear for a grand alliance of Britain, America, Russia and China, in which lies the present augury of victory—*The Sunday Times*.

WE SHALL STILL BE IN DEBT—

"With our growing ship production we must build a bridge of supplies to Russia. We can help by sending food here this winter. If we don't, millions may go hungry. A hungry man even though he has the heart of a lion cannot go on fighting. We can help by sending medical supplies to ease pain and suffering among the Russian people. We can help by going all out immediately with giant bombing raids on Nazi cities. If we, in America, do all these things to the limit of our strength and ability, we shall still be in debt to the Russian people for what they have done and are doing to stamp out Hitlerism."

—Mr. WENDELL WILLKIE, *in a statement to the Foreign Press, on September 26.*

Fight for Control of the Channel

FOUR times in the last thousand years a great army has been assembled opposite our southern shores confident in its ability to conquer this island provided only that it could achieve even temporary control of the narrow seas. The first time, a divided England faced with war on two fronts went down in defeat. That disaster has never been allowed to be repeated. In 1588 Howard and Drake maintained mastery of the Channel by a battle in the Channel itself. From 1803 to 1805 Nelson held it by operations ranging from Toulon to the West Indies and finally prevented the fulfilment of the threat by destroying the hostile fleet at Trafalgar.

In 1940 a battle for the control of the same narrow waters was fought out in a new element, with the same immediate result. The greatness of the victory then achieved was understood by very few at the time. It had been shown that short-range fighter squadrons flying over their own territory—provided the inferiority of numbers was compensated by high technical skill and heroic endurance and devotion—could maintain mastery of the air against an assault of large and strongly escorted bombing forces, and inflict crippling losses on them. But subsequent military history has shown that more was decided than that.

BENEFIT OF VICTORY

The benefit of the victory has accrued not only to the people whose homes it saved but to all nations then and since arrayed against oppression. Every month that increases the muster of Allied forces on British soil enhances the significance of that which was accomplished by those few airmen who kept inviolate this one stronghold off the shores of ravaged Europe within which power to strike finally back against the enemy can be built up.

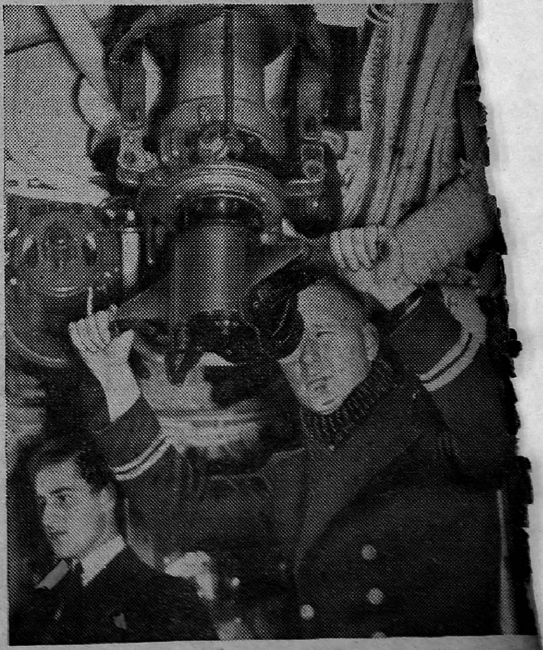
To repeat the victories of heroic times, however, is no longer our objective. Then we were alone, fighting for bare survival; now that we hold the central stronghold of world-wide fellowship, we need strategy to attack.

In an hour of peril air power alone acting in its own element saved an island, but it cannot deliver a continent. The value of our raids to the Allied cause depends on their capacity, by disorganizing German supply, to contribute now or soon to the defence of the Volga route to the Caucasus. That defence in its turn will give no return for the blood that our Allies have shed unless the respite it has gained be used to the full in massing the strength of the western Powers to carry out a concerted offensive plan conceived and executed in the three elements. Therefore the fight for control of the Channel—or any other waters that it may be expedient to cross—ma[y] soon have to be fought out afresh with [a] reversal of the roles of attack and defence. I[t] will take new forms, and the Dieppe raid i[s] more likely to provide the model than the Battle of Britain. The part of the R.A.F.—whose achievement in that raid was exceptionally brilliant—will again be indispensable and not less glorious because this time it cannot be separable from a concerted plan of all Services.—*The Times.*

Taking Definite Form

"British and American plans for the counter-offensive are beginning to take a more definite form. The real developments of the war will be seen in the future."

—GENERAL TOJO,
The Japanese Prime Minister, in a speech in Tokyo on September 26.



British submarines—most silent ships in a silent service—take h[eavy] toll of enemy shipping during their ceaseless and far-reaching [...] patrols. Photo shows a British submarine officer looking through [the] periscope of a British submarine during a patrol.

Quality of Allied Planes

THE Germans lost the Battle of Britain because their fighters and bombers were inferior to our defenders and because our whole defensive organization was superior, writes *The Sunday Times*. It adds :

The same fine qualities in our machines, now turning to attack, can win the battle of Germany. A maintained superiority in the quality of our fighters and bombers must go with a supremacy in numbers.

Recent air-operations in all the parts of the world emphasize these facts. On all fronts at last the United Nations are beginning to have available enough aircraft of high quality to remove the worst inequalities of the days when they were forced to fight on the defensive.

How much difference a high technical quality can make was illustrated vividly recently in Malta, where the arrival of Spitfires transformed the scene. It is illustrated equally well over Germany where night raids have begun to have telling effect now that a higher proportion of the forces taking part consists of four-motor heavy bombers.

The output of operational aeroplanes by the United Nations is now well ahead of that of the Axis. The great thing is to keep our production flexible enough despite its size so that new machines can be introduced rapidly as occasion demands.

TECHNICAL POSITION FAVOURABLE

Fortunately the United Nations stand in a favourable position as regards technical quality. Of a dozen principal categories of military aircraft, Great Britain or America can claim supremacy in all but two. The enemy are alive to these facts and are likely to press forward with those of their types which might gain an advantage.

A clear idea of how wide is the qualitative superiority of the United Nations will be obtained by examining aeroplanes now in active service. Based on publishable information and figures, the following would appear a representative list of the best all-round military aircraft in the world in 12 categories that matter :

(1) Single-seat fighter—Super-marine Spitfire (British), (2) Long range night fighter—Bristol Beaufighter (British), (3) Heavy bomber—Avro Lancaster (British), (4) Medium bomber—Dornier Do-217-E-2 (German), (5) Land-based torpedo bomber—Savoia Marchetti (Italian), (6) Army coop Scout—North American Mustang (United States of America), (7) Long range patrol boat—Consolidated Coronado (United States of America), (8) Transport land-plane—Douglas C-54 (DC-4) (United States of America), (9) Transport seaplane—Boeing Clipper (United States of America), (10) Naval fighter—Vought Sikorsky Corsair (United States of America), (11) Naval torpedo bomber—Grumman Avenger (United States of America), (12) Naval dive bomber—Curtis Hell-diver (United States of America).

WORLD'S BEST PLANE

Of the twelve types, the United States are building the world's best aeroplanes in seven categories, Great Britain, three and Germany and Italy, one each. The most important among these is the single-seat fighter. In addition to the Spitfire we have both Hawker Typhoon (British) and Republic Thunderbolt (United States of America) coming into service with high hopes for great success as fighters.

In the heavy bomber class, the new American Boeing B-29, a super-Fortress, should prove a very fine machine. An interesting point is that in two most important types, fighter and heavy bomber, the Royal Air Force has the best equipment.

This survey is perhaps not strictly fair to the British equipment as a whole because there can be no doubt that in general in all categories the Royal Air Force is the best equipped service in the world. Stirlings, Halifaxes, Beauforts, Sunderlands, Sea-Hurricanes and the vitally important trainers, Tigers, Moths, Oxfords, Ansons, Magisters and the like are giving magnificent service everyday with little attention or publicity.

In each and every category, the heart of an aeroplane is its engine. The aero-engine development is as vital as that of new air-frames. Fortunately the United Nations are well served in this respect.

Shining brightest of all is Rolls Royce Merlin which saved the world in the Battle of Britain two years ago and to-day an improved form is being built both in Britain and the United States of America. New and unmentionable types of aeroplanes and aero-engines now on the stocks and even in action give a reasonable hope of success in consolidating and even enhancing our present superiority.

SALVAGING IN U.S.

The United States War Production Board announces that used tin cans salvaged from kitchens throughout the United States are expected to yield more than 3,000 tons of pure tin and 297,000 tons of steel scrap annually.

* * * *

The United States Navy has authorized the commissioning of civilian pilots between the ages of 19 and 32, who previously were ineligible because of age, marital status, or minor physical defects, for probable assignments as instructors and ferrying pilots.

Anglo-American Co-operation in the Air

BY

WING COMMANDER L. V. FRAZER

BRIGADIER - GENERAL Ira C. Eaker, Commander-in-Chief, the American Bomber Command in Great Britain, has been living in the same house with Air Marshal Sir Arthur T. Harris, Commander-in-Chief, Britain's Bomber Command; this in itself shows the closeness and harmony of the air relationships between the two countries.

a very short space of time, American bombar ment forces, often escorted by Royal Air Fo Spitfires, have been able to carry out r which already run into two figures; they reach their century before very long.

Their presence, however, means that wh the striking power of Great Britain as a b is rapidly extending, new problems are add to the intricacies of the ground organizat which only an enthusiastic conception of giv and take can solve.

I went to several stations, which are jus becoming operational, having been taken over by the Americans from the Royal Air Force bomber personnel. The Stars and Stripes flew over these bases but that does not mean that collaboration was at an end.

In the handing over, the preliminary work of organizational alignment may have been completed, but that is where a constructive collaboration of flying operations begins.

Canada is now producing every type of equipment needed by the Allied fighting services. Photo shows: Canadian sailors on board an ammunition supply-ship at a British port.

As soon as Brigadier-General Eaker arrived in Britain and began working with Air Marshal Harris, it was found that it would be a great convenience, in fact a necessity for them to be in consultation any moment during the 24 hours. Air Marshal Harris, therefore, had a special room fitted up in his private house for General Eaker to use as often as he pleased and General Eaker has been there constantly. This intimate collaboration has quickly extended throughout the two services.

I have just been visiting a number of the American army's operational air bases under General Eaker's command and I have never before seen such constructive collaboration as that which exists in every aspect not only of flying but of the complicated ground organization which keeps a modern bombing force in the air.

RAPID GROWTH OF STRIKING POWER

Not only is there an unprecedented expansion of the Royal Air Force but now forces of America are multiplying every day. Within

GETTING USED TO NEW CONDITIONS

The American air crews are arriving fully trained and they are more than anxious to have a smack at the Germans immediately. Several of them told me, however, how glad they were of the Royal Air Force help in accustoming themselves to the European flying conditions. After the wide-open spaces of the American continent, with clearly marked roads, railways and rivers, the fine close-knit pattern of the British countryside is a little bewildering. The Royal Air Force bases are naturally much closer together and a pilot must consequently be much quicker in recognizing landmarks.

After exceptionally good visibility in America they must also accustom themselves to the British weather which only very occasionally gives them the visibility to which they have so long been accustomed. Three years of war, of flying in all weathers and handling huge air forces within a small space have given the Royal Air Force ground organization a specialised experience unequalled anywhere in the world.

At the Wing Headquarters which I visited, there was a Royal Air Force officer, who has been in service for many years and who has an unrivalled experience of signalling and aircraft safety devices, in charge of the whole signals organization for various operational stations controlled by the Wing (equivalent to a Royal Air Force group).

"My No. 2 is an American, as you see," he said. "And if you should need any proof of how we get along together you have only to listen to us for a few moments."

The American officer, later, took me aside and expressed his admiration both of his chief and of the signals organization which they were so quickly absorbing.

SHARING SECRET DEVICES.

War experience has put Great Britain in possession of many signalling and radio-location devices which the Americans are now using for the first time. Upon every operational station these are still being handed over and the British Personnel are being retained to work them alongside their American colleagues.

Even in the mess of an operational station, where I had lunch, I was served with the first course by an American orderly and with the second course by a Royal Air Force steward. It is no exaggeration to say that the two peoples are getting to know each other in the daily routine of duty in every branch of the great ground organization which is mounting the United Nations' bomber offensive.

All the American lads share the great eagerness for operations, an eagerness which the Royal Air Force crews are all too quick to recognize because they know what it means.

WHAT SHE GOT FROM RUSSIA

SAM WOOD, the Hollywood director, tells about the German *hausfrau* who was enumerating for a friend the various gifts she had received from the countries invaded by the Nazi army. "From Norway," she related, "I got the most beautiful gloves. From Holland I got a lovely pair of shoes. From France I got a wonderful dress!" . . . "What did you get from Russia?" interrupted the friend.

"From Russia," was the reply, "I got my widow's veil."

—WALTER WINCHELL,
in the "New York Daily Mirror."

NEW ZEALAND SENDS SUBMARINE MEN HONEY

The men of the Royal Navy got—

310 footballs,
500 tins of tobacco.
2,000 dartboards,
7,032 packs of playing cards.
14,000 books,
16,465 games and puzzles, and
60,000 packets of cigarettes,

and large quantities of boxing gloves from the Navy League Seafarers' Comforts Supply last year. The success of the League's effort to liven up lonely hours at sea is a tribute to the few workfolk making sports goods and games in Britain: their numbers have been reduced to next to nothing by the call to munition making.

In addition to their share in this contribution to cheer the tedium of sea warfare, the men of the submarines get honey, sweets and cakes from the Navy League every month. Hundreds of tins of honey have come in from New Zealand and Canada has contributed many consignments of cakes.

From South Africa hundreds of sheepskin coats, strong and warm, have come to England: these are issued only on very special occasions. And the good work of the League includes parcels of shaving tackle, handkerchiefs, razor blades and pyjamas to prisoners of war.

IS THE ENEMY WHISPERING TO YOU?

Every time you hear a rumour
It is the Japanese whispering in your ear.
They are trying to poison your mind,
Weaken your resistance.
Don't help the enemy by believing
And spreading unconfirmed news.

DON'T BELIEVE RUMOURS
BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE

Chinese Students in Wartime

BY

H. U. LIEM

STARTING from scratch in 1919, the Chinese students had built up a nation-wide movement. Their influence had wrecked the intrigues of the corrupt Pro-Japanese An-fu clique in 1919, who tried to sell China piecemeal to Tokyo. Their vigorous dissatisfaction against the treatment of China's claims at the Versailles Conference had caused the people of the world to realize with a jolt that at last the days of treating China as they pleased were over; that China was fully alive to her new responsibilities towards herself and to the world at large. Whenever any corrupt regime of the Peking period tried to seek self-aggrandisement at the expense of the nation, the students had been instrumental in causing nation-wide strikes of labourers, merchants, peasants and students throughout the country. And so the student movement grew and grew until it towered, like a giant, in strength and in proportion. It has always been the vanguard of any important national movement in the pursuit of China's greatness. No wonder the Chinese students to-day enjoy the full confidence and support of the nation as a whole.

Those were the days before Manchuria was invaded by the Japanese on September 18th, 1931. When it became clear that the Manchurian invasion was to be the prelude to Japanese conquest of the whole of China, the students started a nation-wide agitation for ending the civil war between the Central Government and the Chinese Communists. They called for an armed resistance against the enemy to the bitter end whatever be the cost. Meanwhile the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, was quietly making preparations for a total resistance. The Chinese Communists, too, were agitating for national unity and resistance, promising to shelve their Sovietisation and propaganda programme in the interests of national unity, and announcing their readiness to fight, shoulder to shoulder, within the ranks of the Government forces, against the enemy who was fast encroaching on North China. Consequently, when Japan struck on July 7th, 1937, the foundation for unity and resistance was laid, unity became an accomplished fact overnight. The students, true to their spirit of sacrifice, rose to the occasion. To-day they are to be found in the vanguard of the forces of resistance, in defence, the home front, political and social and other work of national reconstruction.

The Soviet Forces continue to hold, and in many places hurl back the strong attacks made in several sectors of the Russian Front by the Germans. Photo shows: Red Army men moving forward during a strong attack on a populated place on the Western Front.

THREE WAR AIMS

The Chinese people have vowed and pledged themselves to carry out three war and peace aims. The first is Unity and Resistance—in other words, the people should be united and resist the enemy until victory is won, whatever be the cost. The second is National Reconstruction—to carry out a gigantic programme of national reconstruction which will make China emerge from this war, not exhausted, but greater and stronger than when she entered the war in 1937; with the country well-developed, ample employment for everyone and the people's standard of living raised to a new high level. The third is Democracy—to consolidate Chinese democratic principles and institutions so that China will become a pillar of World Democracy.

In carrying out these war and peace aims, particularly in National Reconstruction, education undoubtedly must play an important part. In a long war of attrition, the duration of

which no one can foresee, the cultural life of the nation, which has never been interrupted for five thousand years, must go on. The Government, therefore, decided to open up new universities, colleges and schools in the interior, which has been converted into a base of resistance against the invader. As the result of this plan new universities, new colleges, new schools sprang up like mushrooms there. They were merged together for reasons of economy and expediency. At that time, few students were to be found in the interior. The Government therefore made an appeal to the students to come to the newly established schools and universities. Thus began the great epic trek of the students from the coastal areas into the great interior. Boys and girls, young men and women, having no railways, steamships, cars, boats, or even bicycles with which to travel, trudged on foot. They covered distances ranging from six hundred to a thousand miles. When they reached junction towns, they formed a stream of human beings. Along the way they performed the most marvellous reconstruction work. They set up schools to teach the illiterate people to read and write. When it was time for them to leave, they handed over the administration of the school to the newcomers. And so, a school built is a permanent one. The agricultural students would go to the farmers to teach them better farming methods and to learn from them the wealth of their experience. They set about to improve the village rural work, sanitation and hygiene. They did propaganda work to rouse the spirit of the people to resist the enemy and maintain their morale at a consistently high level. They invoked the greatness of the people to build up a new and greater China by carrying out the gigantic programme of National Reconstruction. They helped the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives to spread and organize new branches. They enlisted in the fighting forces, guerrilla units, civil defence, A.R.P., hospitals, clinics and schools. They went through rigid discipline and vigorous military training. They promoted mass education by extraordinary methods. In fact, they did the most incredible work that has ever been recorded in the history of any student movement in the world. They have risen to the occasion during China's period of crisis. It sounds like a fable, but it is true.

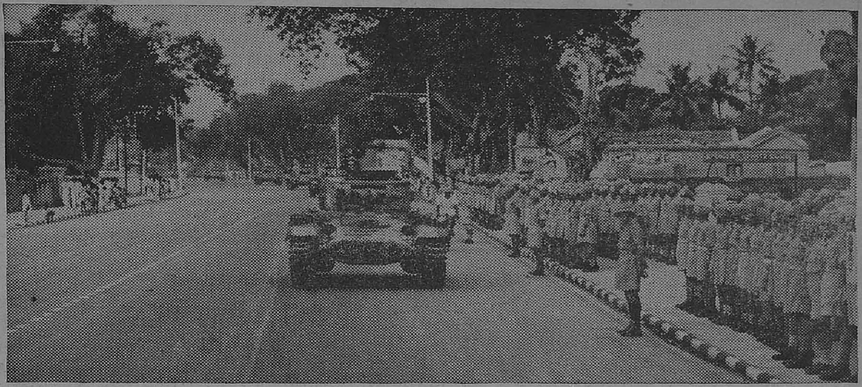
Let me give you an example of their extraordinary versatility and adaptability, or, if you prefer to call it, genius. For instance, they have raincoats. To us a raincoat serves only one purpose; to keep ourselves dry and warm in rain. To them, it serves three purposes. The first is to keep themselves dry and warm in rain. But when they walk through the fields, they are afraid of being machine-gunned from the air, so they paint it all over and it becomes a camouflage—that is the second purpose. When they pass a village or town they paint the coat with slogans calling for resistance, unity and reconstruction; and so it becomes a propaganda sheet. Still another example: the Little Teacher's Movement. This method could be used to combat illiteracy or carry out propaganda. They would collect a number of the active and intelligent youth of the village or town. They would teach them intensively and tell each of them to teach their still younger comrades. The youths of fifteen to twenty should teach those of ten to fifteen. Those of ten to fifteen should teach those of seven to ten. These children would be told to teach somebody else. Having no one to teach at home, they would gather and teach their grandfather and grandfather or the maid-servants. So this method reaches a perfect circle in range of age.

STREET PLAYS

Another effective method is the street plays. The theme is usually a peasant family making merry after harvest. Down come the Japanese, killing the old folks, massacring the youngsters, doing violence to the women, looting and burning the house. A lad would survive. With blood streaming down his face, he would crawl and cry: "Why did the Japs kill us? Why did they steal our land and destroy our property? We must protect our country, our folks, our homes and our soil! We must fight! But we must also find comrades. Oh, who will fight with me?" Then the actors, who are distributed among the audience, would rise and say: "We will fight with you!" These peasants and people have felt the pang of reality from their own experience. And so, the next day when recruiting time comes, everybody goes to the recruiting station of their own free will. They know what they are fighting for.

When at last these students reached the universities and colleges, they lived in Spartan fashion. They used caves and huts as dormitories, libraries and classrooms and meeting rooms. They bathed and washed in the rivers and brooks which abound. During their spare time, they continued with their good works which they had begun during the long trek, and, as a result, profited by their experience. They have gained invaluable knowledge from school and experience from life. That is why the enemy is so afraid of the Chinese students. That is why to-day the first military objectives to be bombed are the universities and colleges; the first batch of victims to be tortured and bayoneted are the students and youth of China—(*A B.B.C. broadcast*).

Mechanised Might in Madras



Tanks passing through Madras City after the manœuvres

South Seas and Japan

THE conquest of the South Sea Islands does not mean a treasure-trove for Japan, says Mr. Kung Teh-po, an authority on Japanese affairs, writing in a recent issue of *Japan Review*, a magazine published in Chungking.

What Japan needs most, the writer observes, is iron and steel. These are found nowhere in the South Sea Islands. Throughout Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, Philippines, Thailand and French Indo-China there were prior to the war no installations for the mining or refining of iron and steel.

Resources which Japan can have in plenty in her newly seized territories are tin and rubber. But no ingenuity of the Japanese can make use of rubber for the manufacture of tanks or tin for making airplanes.

Some people, the writer continues, are under the illusion that Japan's conquest of the South Seas would contribute towards the solution of her food and petroleum problems. To correct this erroneous conception, the writer quotes Premier Tojo as saying in his report to the Japanese Diet on May 27 that up to the end of April the Japanese Army had shipped home 700,000 tons of materials. This is a miserably small amount, even if Tojo had tried to boast.

In peacetime, Japan's merchant vessels plying between home waters and the South Seas amounted to 1,300,000 tons each month. The total of materials shipped to Japan each year accordingly amounted to more than 13,000,000 tons. Japan occupied the Philippines, French Indo-China, Thailand, half of Malaya and a greater portion of Borneo as early as January this year. The amount of 700,000 tons, therefore, represents four months' seizures. Calculated on this basis, Japan gets only 2,100,000 tons each year, one-sixth of what she got in peace time.—*China Information Bulletin.*

Wartime Hawaii

THE strange contrast between beauty and grimness presented by "Hawaii at war" was described by Hanson Baldwin, military commentator of the New York *Times*, in a telephone message to his New York office. He said:

"The surf at Waikiki still breaks in lacy foam across the coral reef, but the lazy beach-boys are gone. Ukeleles strum no more. The roar of planes is now an ever-present part of life on the island.

"In Honolulu and Hilo, on Oahu, Maui, and Hawaii blackout regulations are strictly enforced, and the people must be indoors at 10 p.m. Today the importance of the islands as a tourist centre is completely subordinated to the sombre purposes of war.

"As a keystone in our Pacific strategy, the Hawaiian Islands now represent the major focus of our war effort. As such, entry and departure are rigidly controlled, and those who leave are not likely to be allowed to return for the duration. . . .

"The raid on December 7 completely scotched the 'it can't happen here' psychology, and Hawaii is prepared. . . . Everywhere people are working. Pearl Harbour is filled with workers. The earth is scarred and new. Everywhere there is construction—new buildings, new air raid shelters, new roads. In Honolulu the streets are always crowded—soldiers with gas masks and helmets strapped together, and sailors and civilians with gas masks.

"The large Japanese population—very important as workers and in the general economic life of the islands—is rigidly controlled and carefully watched, particularly at night, by specially constituted civilian and military battallions.

"The islands today are a grim place of beauty dedicated to one purpose—victory. Their people are determined that it won't happen here again, and from what this correspondent has seen, it won't."

Great and Grave Responsibilities

"The Eastern Army of India bears great and grave responsibilities, firstly to ensure that no aggressive intention on the part of the Japanese succeeds, and secondly when the word to advance is given, to move forward inexorably to the destruction of the enemy."

—LT. GEN. N. M. S. IRWIN,
in a broadcast to troops of the Eastern Army, from Calcutta, on September 27

War and India's Finances

Astonishing Accumulation of Assets

ONE of the most striking financial feats of this war has been the ability of India to pay off the bulk of its sterling debt, writes Oscar Hobson, City Editor of the *News Chronicle*. Just before the outbreak of the war, this debt stood at about £376,000,000. The only Government sterling loan still outstanding is the 3½ per cent issue, amounting to about £78,000,000. This has already been called for redemption, and will disappear next January. With this operation, £260,000,000 of India's sterling debt will have been repatriated.

In spite of this almost miraculous achievement of re-buying in three years a debt contracted over many decades of capital expansion and investment in India by this country, India has found it possible to continue accumulating sterling assets at an astonishing rate. The Reserve Bank of India held at the end of last month sterling balances and securities totalling about £290,000,000. Out of this, of course, the coming redemption of the 3½ per cent issue will have to be financed, but this operation will leave a very substantial balance in hand. The fact is that, whatever we may think of our political treatment of India, our financial treatment of that country has been ge[nerous] in the extreme.

The Finance Member, Sir Jeremy Rai[sman], who was recently on a financial missio[n to] London, and who has now returned to N[ew] Delhi, gave in the Central Assembly so[me] interesting information, not on the precis[e] nature of his mission, but on the general finan[-] cial position of India. In particular he reveal[ed] that no part of the expenditure incurred in [the] employment of Indian troops in the Far [East] or in Burma has been debited to Ind[ian] revenue. On the contrary, under a speci[al] financial settlement, the British Government had undertaken charge of the following expenditure in respect of supply and defence in India: £3,000,000 for the financial year 1939–40; £40,000,000 for 1940–41; £140,000,000 for 1941–42; and a budgeted figure of £290,000,000 for 1942–43. This is quite apart from Government's undertaking to supply India free of charge with aeroplanes, vehicles, guns, etc., of an estimated value of £45,000,000 for the current year. It also excludes the American and Chinese forces in the country.

In the light of these facts, it is not altogether surprising that in purely monetary terms, India should find herself very much in credit as the result of the war. Now that the bulk of the sterling debt has been repatriated, the continued accumulation of sterling assets by India has acquired a somewhat new aspect. There may in particular be political objections from India to piling up sterling resources which can no longer be used for repatriating debt and which for the duration at least must be regarded as virtually blocked. The answer to this is, of course, that sterling will be available in the post-war period to finance public works programmes and other schemes of capital development which must sooner or later be launched in India.

Among the often unrecognized heroes of the sea are the men of the British Royal Naval minelayers, who slip out night after night, in all weathers and under all conditions, laying minefields round the coasts of Britain and in the approaches to enemy shores. Photo shows a member of a minelayer crew fixing a "horn" to a mine.

...rive Against Corruption

...VE YEARS penal servitude and "To be cashiered" was the sentence passed by ...a recent Court-Martial on Lieut. N. B. Gifford, I.A.O.C., inspection staff, Delhi ...ort, for accepting bribes from contractors.

An N.C.O., Sgt. D. W. Latham, Tent-Pole ...tion, Delhi Fort Inspectorate, received a ...ence of five years penal servitude and was ...harged with ignominy for a similar offence.

Convicted of stealing Government petrol, Trooper H. Simmonds, Dragoon Guards, and Sgt. C. Bardsley, Dragoon Guards, were each sentenced to six months' detention, as were two chaukidars employed in a supply depot.

These convictions are among the achievements of the Special Staff deputed by the Government of India to combat corruption in the Defence and Supply Services. In co-operation with the provincial police and service authorities, this staff of picked investigators, drawn from almost every province of India and led by an Indian Police Officer from the Punjab with an impressive record for work of this kind, has already a number of such successes to its credit some of which are described below.

Amba Parshad, Madan Lal, Fazal Ahmad and Lachman Singh, all of Lahore, have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined for offering bribes to a member of the Ordnance Inspection Depot, Lahore.

L. Karam Chand Sood, Head Clerk, R.I.A.S.C., Supply Depot, Sialkot Cantonment, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 for accepting a bribe from a contractor, and Mr. Moody, Examiner, Ordnance Inspection Depot, Lahore Cantonment, has been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 300 or, in default, to three months' rigorous imprisonment for a similar offence.

For offering bribes to members of the Ordnance Inspection Depot, Ram Krishna, Proprietor of Ram Krishna & Co., Cawnpore, has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 350.

In a large number of cases departmental action against Government servants found guilty of corruption has been taken, and 8 firms of contractors have been black-listed for offering bribes and cheating.

The introduction of petrol rationing has greatly increased the profits to be derived from stealing Government petrol and apart from other vigorous measures taken by Government, the Special Staff has been set on the track of the petrol thieves, a number of whom have already been convicted and sentenced.

HOW THE PUBLIC CAN HELP

It is emphasised that Government is not content to rest satisfied with results so far achieved, but is determined to intensify the fight against bribery and corruption—those twin evils which can do so much to sap the strength of the nation's war effort.

In this fight the whole-hearted co-operation of the public is sought, for without the full backing of public opinion, expressed in active help to the Special Anti-corruption Staff, the latter can do no more than touch the fringe of the problem.

No one who has the welfare of the country at heart can tolerate for a moment the illegal diversion into private pockets of any part of the tax-payers' money, and Government looks with confidence on public opinion to help in the drive against corruption in the Defence and Supply Services.

THEY TALK ONLY OF VICTORY

"Five million Russians have been killed, wounded or missing. At least, sixty million Russians are now slaves in Russian territory controlled by Hitler. Food in Russia this winter will be scarce, perhaps worse than scarce. Fuel will be little known this winter in millions of Russian homes. Clothing, except for the Army and for essential war workers, has nearly gone. Many vital medical supplies just do not exist. Yet no Russian talks of quitting. The Russian people have chosen victory or death. They talk only of victory."

—Mr. WENDELL WILLKIE, *in a statement to the Foreign Press, on September 26.*

Diary of the War

AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY

26th Sep.—There was some enemy air activity over the south-east coast of England. Bombs were dropped at three places.

The Coastal Command shot down two enemy bombers into the Bay of Biscay.

27th Sep.—The Royal Air Force raided Nazi headquarters in Oslo.

One German bomber was destroyed in raids on Britain.

28th Sep.—The Royal Air Force raided north German coastal region.

Speaking on the Second Anniversary of the Tripartite Pact, Von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, said: "The enemy is still attempting to contest the positions gained by us and hard battles therefore lie ahead."

29th Sep.—According to a Stockholm report, the Germans were taking active steps to stop the rumour in Berlin that the Gestapo Chief Himmler was dead.

Hitler, making an unexpected appearance in Berlin, addressed a gathering of 12,000 officers and cadets in the Sports Palast.

30th Sep.—A high officer of the British Army broadcast from the B.B.C. another invasion warning to the French people.

1st Oct.—German aircraft dropped bombs at several places in south-western and southern England. A school was hit and 20 children were killed.

Mr. Churchill told the House ... that very heavy losses were susta... raid on Dieppe.

2nd Oct.—An enemy convoy w... off Dutch coast by the light coastal ... a supply ship blown up.

A small number of enemy aircraf... parts of East Anglia.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AN... THE ATLANTIC

26th Sep.—Diplomatic interest was focusse... on Mr. Willkie's blunt statement about Soviet disappointment and dissatisfaction over the Allied failure to open a second front.

27th Sep.—The American mighty aircraft-carrier **Lexington** was launched at Quincy.

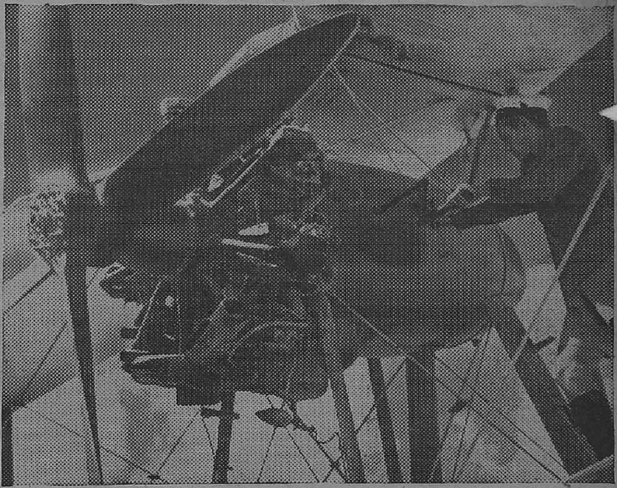
28th Sep.—A four-day running battle with Axis submarine packs in the mid-Atlantic led to the loss of the Canadian destroyer **Ottawa.**

29th Sep.—H.M.S. **Lulworth** rammed and sank an Italian submarine in the Atlantic.

1st Oct.—Mr. Macdonald, Canadian Minister of the Navy, announced the sinking of four U-boats and the probable sinking of two others.

An Icelandic ship was bombed and machine-gunned by a German flying boat off the east coast of Iceland.

2nd Oct.—Commenting on Hitler's speech on the winter-help campaign in Berlin, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said: "Evidently he is desperately preparing his people for greater hardships. It is a quiet come down from loud boasts and bombasts."



Amphibian Naval aircraft of the Vickers-Supermarine Walrus class—here being started up by a British Naval Air mechanic—have been doing magnificent work in rescuing air crews, and protection of British Naval convoys in the Mediterranean.

..., BURMA AND CEYLON

...-General Sir Archibald Wavell, ...n-Chief of India, speaking at a ...New Delhi, said: "Ever since the ...rma, I have been planning its ...n because strategically it is one of ...mportant areas in the war."

...Sep.—Brig. Chennault, Chief of the ...States Air Force in China, in a press ...w, said: "Japanese dreams of con...ring India before the Germans will be ...tainable while the Americans continue to ...Japan's conquests from bases in China."

...Oct.—Plans for the rebuilding of Burma ...re discussed by the British War Cabinet.

...d Oct.—The Royal Air Force attacked ...ab. Mandalay was bombed.

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ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

26th Sep.—There was an air raid alert in Gibraltar. A small number of Italian aircraft flew over the rock.

Enemy working parties and patrols were ...ked and dispersed in the Western Desert.

Troops in Madagascar still under Vichy ...rders retired into the southern part. M. Annet, Governor-General of Madagascar, who left the capital, arrived at a "fairly inaccessible place" in Madagascar.

27th Sep.—Five enemy ships were sunk in the Mediterranean.

Allied aircraft attacked enemy landing grounds in the Sidi Haneish area.

The headquarters of the Vichy Governor-General of Madagascar, M. Annet, were established at Fort Dauphin.

28th Sep.—Tobruk was attacked again. The dock area and port facilities were bombed.

29th Sep.—German planes bombed and machine-gunned Cairo.

30th Sep.—Black-out regulations in Durban were partly relaxed.

Mr. H. G. Lawrence, South African Union Minister of Interior, in the course of a speech in Capetown, said: "Neither Germany nor Japan will have overlooked South Africa's strategic importance. . . . It is known that the Japanese could send submarines from Tokyo to Capetown without refuelling. These submarines could transport smaller submarines."

The last remaining port in the southern part of Madagascar, Tulear, surrendered without opposition to the British forces.

1st Oct.—The Royal Air Force raided Sicily.

The British forces captured Behenjy in Madagascar

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

26th Sep.—Soviet troops still held up the German onslaught on Stalingrad. Over 25,000 Germans were killed in the battle of Stalingrad during last week.

The Red Army continued to make headway on the Western front. Mr. Wendell Willkie visited Rzhev front. According to the Moscow Radio, Major-General Rettan, the German Commanding Officer and other high officers were killed at Rzhev.

27th Sep.—Stalin's city stood firm.

The Germans dropped parachute mines in the Volga. The Nazi army was pushed back near Mozdok.

A Soviet submarine sank the Rumanian destroyer **Marasesti** in the Black Sea.

28th Sep.—The Soviet army drove a wedge in the Nazi lines north-west of the city, compelling von Bock to divert more men and tanks and planes to his left flank.

In a written statement handed to the foreign press, Mr. Wendell Willkie stated: "I am now convinced that we can best help by establishing a real second front in Europe with Great Britain at the earliest possible moment that our military leaders will approve."

29th Sep.—The battle swayed to and fro in Stalingrad. Two more streets were wrested from the Germans.

An enemy transport was sunk in the Black Sea.

The Russians crossed the Neva river and advanced east of Stalingrad.

Violent air battles took place over the Soviet Arctic base of Murmansk.

U.S. Tribute to Australia

"In every theatre of war before Japan's entry, Australian airmen played a prominent part. Japan's entry into the war and the immediate threat to Australia necessitated an immediate revision in training. New schools were opened for operational flying. So well had the groundwork been laid that Australia immediately came into the picture as one of the world's major air training centres."

—From a U.S. Navy Dispatch to the "New York Times."

30th Sep.—Marshal Timoshenko launched a second ' relief offensive ' south of Stalingrad.

The Vichy radio quoted unconfirmed rumours that Marshal von List had taken over command from von Bock.

1st Oct.—Fierce battles raged in the Steppes along the Don river north-west of Stalingrad. The initiative remained with Timoshenko.

The Moscow Radio reported that the Rumanian troops massacred 25,000 Russians in Odessa. They were locked in the barracks which were blown up.

2nd Oct.—The position was still very grave in Stalingrad. The Russians advanced in the south and the Germans made a thrust in the north-west.

Speaking on it, M. Laval said: " I shall not tolerate that the authority of the Government is attacked."

M. Laval's plan to get skilled French workers to fight on Germany's war production front was announced in a Vichy Decree.

1st Oct.—The German-controlled Paris Radio stated that a new contingent of 500 workers left for Germany from Paris.

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THE FAR EAST

26th Sep.—The Japanese drive from Myola and Naoro was at a standstill. Allied fighters strafed Kokoda.

Lord Beaverbrook, British Supply Minister to the United States, stated that the production of British tanks had been doubled in the past six months. Photo shows: Workmen rivetting tank turrets in a British tank factory.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

28th Sep.—A small Egyptian merchantman was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine about mid-August in the Caribbean Sea.

1st Oct.—The Argentine Chamber by voting, recommended a rupture with the Axis.

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SHIPPING

27th Sep.—A medium-sized Axis merchantman was hit off the Dutch coast.

29th Sep.—The British submarine **Thorn** was lost.

1st Oct.—The British 600-ton corvette **Dianthus** rammed a German U-boat.

Two United States naval transports were sunk in the south Pacific.

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VICHY AND OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

28th Sep.—M. Benoit-Mechin, Secretary of State in Laval's Government, resigned.

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

" Our enemies in the Pacific understood the significance of this change in naval warfare and started the war with superiority in carriers. But no country in the world can employ these weapons as effectively as the American Navy. This was proved first by the Battle of the Coral Sea, and later, by the Battle of Midway and by subsequent actions in the Pacific."

—REAR-ADMIRAL FREDERICK C. SHERMAN, *at the launching of the* " LEXINGTON," *on September 26.*

27th Sep.—United States planes raided Gizo Island in the Solomons.

Jap aerodrome in Hanoi was raided.

28th Sep.—The Japanese withdrew in the Owen Stanley area.

General Tojo, the Japanese Prime Minister, said: "British and American plans for the counter-offensive are beginning to take a more definite form. The real developments of them will be seen in the future."

The Chinese advanced in Chekiang and penetrated deep into enemy territory.

29th Sep.—Mr. Wendell Willkie arrived in China.

Japanese attacks were repulsed in Hupeh and Kwangtung.

Allied planes raided Kiska. Seven Japanese sea-planes were destroyed.

The Allies attacked Rabaul and a Japanese ship was hit.

30th Sep.—The Navy department, Washington, announced that since Friday, 42 German planes had been brought down in the Solomons.

The United States Air Force in China attacked Japanese installations in Wanting and Tengchung.

1st Oct.—The Allies advanced in New Guinea and captured Iorabaiwa Ridge.

2nd Oct.—The Allies took Nauro in their successful drive in New Guinea.

The Chinese attacked Lanchi.

MADRAS CASUALTIES

L. No. 123.

We regret to announce the following Madras Casualties which occurred on various dates:—

OTHER RANKS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

Died.

Indian Engineers.

49832	Hav.	Kalimuthu Thevar.

R.I.A.S.C.

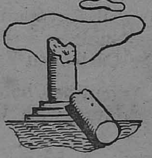
SR/ 768498	L/Nk.	Bal Raj.
MT/ 894047	Sepoy.	Balamuthu, N.
181583	Bellow/Boy	Gul Hussain Shah.
MT/ 948655	Sepoy.	Kanda Samy.

Aux Pioneer Corps.

187002	B.Q M.H.	John Ratnam, S.
116709	Lab.	Venkaiah, K.

THE LOVED NAMES WILL BE CHANGED

IMMEDIATELY the Japanese took Singapore, that great city was given a Japanese name. If the Japanese should capture our towns and holy places the same will happen here. Places with deep historic and religious associations will be desecrated and given Japanese labels — by law. The Japanese are not going to respect Indian sentiments. Are we of this great land going to allow such treatment without a blow? Never! Let us resist these barbarians with our combined might.



BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT

against the Japanese

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